PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 70 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

Ladies' Garments.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Dixon's Ribbons.

Fancy Chain Suspenders

Pianos.

Get the Best. They Always Give Satisfaction.

Gent's Shirts and Drawers

The Singer Sewing Machine.

Something for Ladies to Admire.

Just Received.

Copper, Tobacco, Snuffs.

Laughing Gas in Dispensation.

Dress Buttons

Alexander Kid Gloves.

A Word to Housekeepers.

Fine Cassimeres.

To Manufacturers.

Gent's Cashmere and Cuffs

Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machines

Dress Goods.

Black Silks.

Corporeal Water.

Address Made to Order.

The Singer Sewing Machine.

New Spring Dry Goods.

Bricklaying and Jobbing.

The Singer Sewing Machine.

Fine Looking Glasses.

Carpets.

Table Silver Ware

A Salesroom Sewing Machine.

Spring Linen Goods

New Furnishing Goods.

White Pigeon

Brandies, Rags, Feather Dusters,

Furnishing Goods.

Havana Tobacco.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Standard and Brown Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Ticking, Denims, Canton Flannels, Stripes, Plaids, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Linseys, Flannels, Blankets, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, and a large assortment of Domestic and Fancy Goods, forming the largest stock in the West, and at prices lower than Eastern jobbers. J. W. Dorner & Co., No. 97 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

Is published every morning (Sundays excepted), and delivered to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week, payable to the carriers. The number of consumers in nearly the same as that of the daily issue, and the advantage of properly conducted local columns to the business community is obvious. The circulation of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the largest of any paper published in the county, and is rapidly increasing. Terms, $2 per annum, in advance.

We have recently mentioned that experience has shown that fruit spawn can be safely sent by mail. It is reported that a package of 200 insect spawn mailed from Winnfield, Monroe county, New York, on the 9th of March, was received at Rochester on the 11th of the same month, with only six spoiled. On April 20, nearly all the eggs were hatched and had the fish doing well.

The determination that ship sail from Charleston this or next week with 500 colored emigrants for Liberia. With eight months 7,000 have applied for permission to go, and Rollin would go every if the way was open. They are mostly mechanics, and the "monster" applied after their gift there, and their wives. The government has agreed to be selected from the 20,000 applicants which before it has been received. Many of those have come to the very best class of freed people, and the sick would have a good chance to very valuable.

The prospects of the extension of the Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, beyond the Rocky Mountains, and across the Pacific, have been improved by the organization of a company in California to build the western half of this line. The association referred to is known as the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and it proposes to bear the same relation to the through route, which is to be located at or near the 41st parallel, that the Central Pacific Company holds to the great route which is to be united at Salt Lake City a few years hence. A preliminary survey of the projected line has recently been completed.

THERE is expected shortly in New York a cattle, which has been some two years or more traveling about the world. It was originally manufactured in London, to connect Asia and America, by way of Schring's Straits, and was shipped to Victoria. But before it could be laid the company broke up. The East India Telegraph Company then proposed to buy it, to be used in the Red Sea, but the negotiation failing, the cable was ordered up to California. Before, however, it could be appropriated, other parties came in and purchased it, to be laid in the Gulf of Mexico, too, and connect Cuba, Jamaica and Panama. The cable is the same vessel in which it was originally shipped from London in 1865-6.

A most curious occurrence happened in the Province of Posen some days ago a poor woman fell sick, and as she felt she was near her end, she sent for the priest. She subsequently confessed to him that six, about thirty years ago, having been delivered of a child she substituted her own child for the child of a Countess, in whose employ she was. Neither the nurse nor the Countess became aware of the exchange, and thus it remained until the child of her own boy was educated as a Count, and has married the daughter of a very proud nobleman, while the real Count, having grown up in poverty, went out to service, married, and is now living not far from his princely estate of Konarzak, with his own children. The woman said she could not die without confessing this sin. The priest applied at once to the authorities, and an investigation has been commenced.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1868. NO. 192.

LOCAL NOTICES.

How a Citizen Lost his Vote.

In one of the city wards in which the Excise Act came into force, at a recent election a very active citizen had his vote in another ward. So he was about to deposit his ballot, when he was challenged by the judge of election, and informed that he could not vote. William Penn, of course, became indignant, and showed a good deal of temper about the matter. "Did he not live in Pittsburgh?" "Did he not live in the Fifth ward?" "Did he not vote there at the last election?" "Did he not live there yesterday?" To all of these questions Penn was compelled to answer in the affirmative. "Then he could not vote," said the judge, "and the fact that he was about to vote in another ward will be entered up." The usual question presented is whether the Administration is to be marked in American history as years, or as a mere continuation of Mr. Lincoln's charter. you are to open books for business on your own account or merely to act as an "administration with will succeed" of your predecessor, your friends will expect you to carry on business on your own account.

Charges Against Gen. Sch. field.

Governor Pierpoint, of Virginia, who was repeatedly snubbed by Gen. Grant in his attempts to set up opposition here to Gen. Schofield's actions, and who failed utterly to enlist Republican Congressmen in his behalf, has returned to Richmond, and forwarded charges against General Schofield for obstructing reconstruction. General Schofield has taken no steps in connection with the his report of affairs in Virginia, that has not been cordially approved by General Grant and some of the most earnest Republicans in Congress, who were freely consulted in those matters.

South Carolina.

Returns from South Carolina at army headquarters, show that the vote so far as heard from is 95,000, with a majority of 45,000 for the Constitution.

The Cabinet.

The usual Cabinet meeting took place to-day, at which Secretary Thomas being present. It is generally believed to-night that the last meeting of the Cabinet will take place next week.

Quarantine Regulations.

General Grant has ordered Military Commanders to cause rigorous quarantine regulations to be enforced in their respective departments.

Surratt's Trial.

The trial of John H. Surratt has been fixed for the 12th of May, in the Criminal Court of the District, Judge D. K. Cartter presiding.

A Protest.

General Laughridge, of Iowa, is preparing a speech against the right of the Executive to bind Congress to pay money by treaty for the purchase of land.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1868.

SENATE.

At the opening of the Court Chief Justice Chase announced that he had received a letter from counsel for the President requesting that the time for the meeting of the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment be changed from 12 o'clock M. to 11 o'clock A. M. Remonstrances are also being sent to the Senate against the change of time.

Mr. Nelson, counsel for the President, then addressed the Senate. He said he would not occupy more than an hour, and would not ask for an adjournment. He would not have asked for the change of time had it not been for the fact that the Senate should do him the credit to believe he had some friends who would have called to his support, and that when he did not know but count at any moment would declare himself Dictator, and surround the White House with troops. It was natural to send and inquire as to what military movements were going on around him. He also said as one of the President's counsel, the House of Representatives, with ten States excluded, had no right to present articles of impeachment, and the Senate, with twenty empty seats, had no constitutional right to try them.

Unpublished letter of L. D. Campbell.

A letter from Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, to President Johnson, dated May 5th, 1865, is published to-day for the first time. One object of the letter was to urge a change in the Cabinet and the matter is then summed up: "The usual question presented is whether the Administration is to be marked in American history as years, or as a mere continuation of Mr. Lincoln's charter. you are to open books for business on your own account or merely to act as an 'administration with will succeed' of your predecessor, your friends will expect you to carry on business on your own account."

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To Western Associated Press.

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SENATE.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Mr. Nelson Concludes His "Piece."

An Old Letter Come to Light.

Governor Pierpoint's Charge Against Gen. Schofield.

Trial of Surratt Fixed for May 12th.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1868.

Mr. Nelson closed his argument in defence of the President at twenty minutes after four to-day, much to the relief of the Court, and especially of the rest of counsel. Judge Curtis sat at the table about eighteen minutes, and Mr. Evarts about the same time, while Nelson was speaking, but all the rest of the time the table was vacated. Both of these gentlemen have been immensely worried by the effort of yesterday and to-day. Judge Curtis now intends to speak again in place of Judge Stanbery. Mr. Groesbeck will address the court to-morrow. As a specimen of Nelson's figurative, during his speech, he went into a full history of the Alta Vela guano case from the President's stand point, as a reason for Judge Black not appearing as one of the counsel. In speaking of the Emory article, he said when disparties were coming from the Grand Army of the Republic from all quarters, nothing but the forbearance of the President had prevented civil war, and that he should receive credit for it, that the Senate should do him the credit to believe he had some friends who would have called to his support, and that when he did not know but count at any moment would declare himself Dictator, and surround the White House with troops. It was natural to send and inquire as to what military movements were going on around him. He also said as one of the President's counsel, the House of Representatives, with ten States excluded, had no right to present articles of impeachment, and the Senate, with twenty empty seats, had no constitutional right to try them.

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SENATE.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A number of the most prominent citizens of Cambria, New Jersey, have united in a petition to the Legislature of that State, praying for the entire suppression of gambling.

Cornelius K. Wood and Marcus L. Ward are the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of New Jersey. They were nominated by acclamation.

The Comptroller of New York announces that proposals for the construction of Croton Aqueduct will be received until the 1st of May next, and contracts will be awarded at a grand inquest.

Hackstaff's Sulphur Springs, at Dry Mouse, Iowa, was destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss $40,000.

The Democrats of Massachusetts will hold a Convention at Worcester on the 30th of May to choose delegates to the National Convention, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the promotion of the success of the party.

A new hotel in Providence, Mass., just completed, and owned by George Turnbull and others, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, twenty thousand dollars; insurance, eight thousand dollars.

Thursday night, while a Fulton meeting was being held in Cincinnati, a fight occurred between Democrats and Republicans, in which Democrats were worsted. Last St. Thomas advices state that the Lucy Allen had not been reported for Para with seven days' passage. A Spanish gunboat has arrived at Havana from Santiago de Cuba, bringing the intelligence that the insurrection in the latter province was completely suppressed.

Aaron Campbell, one of the mutineers of the Cumberland vessel, Hamilton, Orphan Asylum, was recently arrested in Rhode Island for the murder of Captain Hall, and taken to Washington, on account of the difficulty in procuring witnesses to identify the prisoner. Mrs. Hyde and Miss Jane Hall, daughters of Captain Hall, have been summoned their arrest.

Paul Bolle, a printer of Company C, Fifth Infantry, was killed and Private Hall severely injured on the night of the 22d inst., at Fort Mason, Texas, by a party of soldiers belonging to the Fifth Infantry, while visiting Sydney Smith's saloon. Bolle was severely wounded by an unknown person. The would be arrested, who is said to be a Fenian, was promptly arrested. The Fifteen, according to last advices, was slowly recovering.

Loss of Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, April 24.—Illinois 90½; Erie 47; United States Five-twenties 73½; Atlantic and Great Western 24½; Ohio and Mississippi 26½; Illinois Central 94½; Cleveland and Pittsburg 86½.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, Evening, April 24.—Cotton strong; tres ordinaire 89f.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, April 24.—Cotton firmer; sales 12,000 bales; Orleans 13½; Uplands 13d. Breadstuffs firmer. Lard firm. Sugar quiet. Others unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, April 24.—Petroleum dull and closing at 63f.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.

Hackman Charged with Robbery—Prosecutor's Testimony Corroborated—Defendants Discharged.

In yesterday's paper we stated that a hackman named Thomas Devline had been arrested, charged with having robbed a man named Grant of forty dollars in money. Yesterday morning Kelly made information before the Mayor charging Devline and two other hackmen named Edward McGann and James Dickinson, with having robbed him of the amount stated. Devline was arrested, and on his arrest yesterday morning, shortly after the robbery is alleged to have occurred. The others were arrested during the day.

The case came back in the afternoon a hearing in the Mayor's office, when it appeared that on leaving the saloon of Kelly in Allegheny Valley Railroad, in appropriate column. A change of time in the depot, Grant was induced to take a seat in the hackman's vehicle, and was driven to the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, where the defendants, who had followed in another hack, joined them. Grant was then induced to get out of the hack, and while he was in the act of paying the driver, the other hackmen, who had gathered around, seized him and threw him down, and while he was in this position, Devline is said to have taken from his pocket book, and was about to take a roll of bills from his pocket to pay them, one of them snatched it, telling him that he would pay them, and the fact that he had robbed him. They then decamped, and Kelly immediately gave information of the affair to the police, who have been on the lookout for the defendants ever since. He called the evidence against the client, showing a mass of contradictions. He would prove Baird was in Glasgow on the 11th of December, the day on which the robbery occurred, and that he had been in the employ of the firm for two years, and had since remained with them. The office was the only witness for the defence. Kelly was subjected to a most rigid cross-examination, but his story did not vary from his former statement.

The defendants, two of whom are of dissipated habits, testified that Kelly after his arrest had told conflicting stories in regard to the robbery, and that on the 7th he came to see him and he had lost forty five dollars to the hackmen two dollars, all the remainder of his possessions. They also attempted to prove that Kelly was drunk on the night of the robbery, and that everything that was transpiring, but in this they failed, as Kelly was perfectly sober, and remembers all the circumstances clearly. How Squire Grant, who was present at the time of the robbery, and who accompanied Kelly when he heard the testimony of the defendants, could have sworn to the statements he did, and then disavow owns it to himself to make a right examination of the matter, is a mystery. Many of the complaints about hackmen and their familiarity with the public have been remarked.

STATE NEWS.

The lumber business at Williamsport is now quite brisk.

A fellow named Saylon is under arrest in Williamsport charged with forging the note of Augustus Hagerman for one thousand dollars and with the robbery of the Presbyterian church of Newburg of the same amount.

The Prothonotary of Schuylkill county on Saturday last entered judgment in the suit of Moses Taylor and Samuel Sloan, trustees, vs. The New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, for $1,068 93 3. It is the largest judgment ever entered in the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, and one of the largest, perhaps, ever entered in the State of Pennsylvania. The suit was brought to collect the royalty on 20,000 acres of the most valuable coal lands in that region.

Miss Fuleel and Mr. Mortimer Cox, of Richmond, a fortnight and a negro, were drowned on Wednesday night, while crossing the James River at Jude's Ferry.

A Republican meeting in Richmond yesterday afternoon, composed of 3,000 negroes, was addressed by Bonaparte.

Theodore Cameron, a gambler of Chicago, and James Hall, a gas fitter from Philadelphia, became involved in an altercation last night, in the former city, which terminated in the shooting and killing of Brown. Cameron surrendered himself to the authorities.

A row occurred Thursday night, at a negro ball in Jackson, Miss., in which two or three were wounded, one killed, and one negro severely wounded.

The pea recently devised for sending dispatches both ways at the same time on the same telegraph wire, is the result of long continued experiment. Under the experiments of Messrs. Stearns and Smith, of the Franklin Telegraph Company, the principle has been realized, by adding a second battery at each end of the line, and a corresponding apparatus. Messages have been sent from New York and Boston, with success. It is stated that messages have been sent from Boston to Washington and back, and the answer received before the operator at the former place had finished writing the message. Messages have been sent from New York to Chicago and back, and the answer received in the same manner.

The steam saw mill of Green & Bro., of Chicago, at Manitou, Michigan, was completely destroyed on the 16th inst., by fire. Loss $50,000; insurance $30,000. Two dwelling houses, barn and four other buildings were also burned.

The sale of A. Kreider, at Lebanon, Pa., was rather unfavorable, only $5,000 in United States bonds and other valuable property.

No change will be made in the place of holding the National Republican Convention in Chicago. The Committee, from the shortness of time, is fair ed to make the necessary arrangements for the wigwam on the Lake shore. The Opera House will be fitted up to hold twenty eight thousand, exclusive of the platform.

A collision occurred between a mail and freight train yesterday, near Enfield, on the Vermont Central railroad, killing Mr. Harned, baggage-master, and Mr. Hall, fireman. Several others were injured.

Governor Brownlow, at the request of the candidates for Congress in Tennessee, has consented to postpone the election until November, and will issue a proclamation to that effect.

Lieut. Wm. Porter, of the Fifth Cavalry, formerly on General Sheridan's staff, accidentally wounded at Gainsville, Texas, on the 2d of February, had his leg amputated on Thursday, and died at 7 P. M. Before the end of the operations. He was from Cleveland, Ohio.

Advices from Atchison state that the bubble gusts were very destructive to-day. The Des Arc Citizens of fifty horses were killed in that vicinity last week.

Col. Sorrelle, commander at Fort Smith, has received orders to hold four companies of the Ninth Infantry in readiness to march to Fort Gibson, on the requisition of the Indian Commissioners, which is to be complied with by the 1st of May. Col. Sorrelle will himself accompany the troops.

Gen. Sheridan has ordered the Mayor and Council of New Orleans to appear before him and show cause why they should not be removed from office for refusing to levy the taxes necessary to pay the interest on the city debt.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Discussion of English Budget.

Changes in Japanese Government.

French, Prussian and Austrian Armies to be Reduced.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABYSSINIA.

Trial of Clerkenwell Prisoners.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia's Proposition to England.

DISORDERS IN SPAIN REPRESSED.

Reorganization of Spanish Cabinet.

Attempt to Assassinate Prince Alfred.

The Would-be Assassin a Fenian.

English Budget.

LONDON, April 24.—The budget introduced in the House last evening by the Chancellor forms the chief topic of the editorials this morning with the London press. The Times and most of the Liberal journals are dissatisfied with the estimates, and say the budget is indefinite and unsafe. The Times predicts that a supplementary estimate will be found necessary to meet deficiencies, and thinks the new taxation ought to call out millions more in the interests.

Changes in Japan.

LONDON, April 24.—Later and important intelligence from Japan, via Shanghai, states that the Tycoon had retired from the Government. Mikado enters immediately on the control of Executive affairs.

Armies to be Reduced.

BERLIN, April 24.—It is rumored on the Bourse that France, Prussia and Austria have agreed to reduce their armies by 40,000 each.

Abyssinia.

LONDON, April 24.—The dispatches from Abyssinia dated April 20 say the army has made a further advance, and the road was reported clear. The King of Shoa, with his army, was encamped at Antalo. Two regiments of Shoans had broken away with the British and military transport through his territory for their supplies. General Napier intends to punish him on the return of the army to the coast. The health of the troops is said to be good.

The Clerkenwell Trials.

LONDON, Evening, April 24.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners accused of having caused the explosion in Clerkenwell, was resumed this morning. After the examination of a few more witnesses, whose testimony was merely corroborative of that already given, the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Williams, counsel for O'Keefe, moved for the entire of a nolle prosequi in the case of his client. Mr. Serjeant argued that none of the proof adduced by the prosecution, even if true, could affect O'Keefe, who was charged with a felonious conspiracy. Mr. Keogh and Mr. Greene also spoke at length for their clients, English and Barrett. Mr. Grain was quite certain Barrett was not concerned in the explosion, but in the Clerkenwell crime. He lifted the evidence against his client, showing a mass of contradictions. He would prove Barrett was in Glasgow on the 11th of December, the day on which the explosion occurred, and that he had been in the employ of the firm for two years, and had since remained with them. The office was the only witness for the defence. Kelly was subjected to a most rigid cross-examination, but his story did not vary from his former statement.

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The sale of A. Kreider, at Lebanon, Pa., was rather unfavorable, only $5,000 in United States bonds and other valuable property.

No change will be made in the place of holding the National Republican Convention in Chicago. The Committee, from the shortness of time, is fair ed to make the necessary arrangements for the wigwam on the Lake shore. The Opera House will be fitted up to hold twenty eight thousand, exclusive of the platform.

A collision occurred between a mail and freight train yesterday, near Enfield, on the Vermont Central railroad, killing Mr. Harned, baggage-master, and Mr. Hall, fireman. Several others were injured.

Governor Brownlow, at the request of the candidates for Congress in Tennessee, has consented to postpone the election until November, and will issue a proclamation to that effect.

Lieut. Wm. Porter, of the Fifth Cavalry, formerly on General Sheridan's staff, accidentally wounded at Gainsville, Texas, on the 2d of February, had his leg amputated on Thursday, and died at 7 P. M. Before the end of the operations. He was from Cleveland, Ohio.

Advices from Arkansas state that the bubble gusts were very destructive to-day. The Des Arc Citizens of fifty horses were killed in that vicinity last week.

Col. Sorrelle, commander at Fort Smith, has received orders to hold four companies of the Ninth Infantry in readiness to march to Fort Gibson, on the requisition of the Indian Commissioners, which is to be complied with by the 1st of May. Col. Sorrelle will himself accompany the troops.

Gen. Sheridan has ordered the Mayor and Council of New Orleans to appear before him and show cause why they should not be removed from office for refusing to levy the taxes necessary to pay the interest on the city debt.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

RICHMOND.

Virginia Election Postponed Indefinitely—No Appropriation Made to Carry it On.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, April 24, 1868.

General Schofield returned from Washington yesterday, and to-day issued the following important address, indefinitely postponing the election in the State:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, } RICHMOND, April 24. }

To the people of Virginia:

No appropriation having yet been made by Congress to defray the expenses of the election in Virginia for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution and revision of registration preparatory to such election, I am not now authorized to order Boards of Registration to carry into effect the ordinance of the Convention providing for such elections. If Congressional action upon the subject be so long delayed that the election cannot properly be held at the time appointed by the Convention, June 2d, Congress will doubtless substitute a later date, of which due notice will be given.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen.

Gen. Schofield made application both to Congress and the State Convention for money to defray the expenses of the election, but the Convention adjourned without action on his request. When Congress takes action, it will be with full knowledge of the character of the Constitution upon which the people will be required to vote.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The following was received at Gen. Grant's headquarters:

CHARLESTON, April 23.—The total vote in South Carolina, so far as reported, is 85,845; majority for the Constitution, 23,361. Three districts have not been heard from; six are incomplete. Nothing from North Carolina.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Further returns increase the majority in favor of the Constitution. It will be some days before the result is officially promulgated. The Constitution is ratified, and the Radical State ticket elected beyond doubt. The Republican says the rest of Mann, Democratic member elect from the First District, will be contested by the defeated Republican candidate, Hahn, on the ground that he was ineligible. The object of one president is thereby overcome. The Democratic papers now publicly think registered the Democratic vote. The Republicans generally admit that one of the ballot boxes bears marks of fraud. The Democrats claim that it was not tampered with.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The Republican feels the election of Mann by thirty-five parishes, giving him a majority in favor of the ratification of the Constitution of 5,000. The Democratic papers still claim that the election is in doubt. The Republicans therefore increase these figures. The Republicans claim twenty-four out of thirty-six Senators, and sixty-seven out of one hundred and four Representatives.

North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, April 24.—Columbus county complete gives 671 Conservative majority. Bladen and Brunswick counties are heard from. The Conservative majority in Brunswick is 200. Bladen gives a small majority for the Conservatives. Brunswick will give a small conservative majority. Halifax county gives a Conservative majority of 300. Granville is reported about 1,500 Radical majority. The Conservatives claim Granville by 500. Returns from Constitution to be very close, and that the extreme western counties will decide the result.

RALEIGH, April 24.—Caldwell county gives 1,200 Conservative majority. Iredell, 850; Caldwell, 200; Rutherford, 1,000; Lincoln, 300; Gaston, 400. Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties are Radical by a small majority.

RALEIGH, April 24.—The following majorities are reported: Wilson, 1,000; Johnston, 1,000; Wayne, 1,000; Edgecombe, 1,000; Nash, 1,000; Halifax, 1,000; Granville, 500; Alamance, 300; Cleveland 1,000; Gaston, 400; Lincoln, 300; Iredell and Irwin streets, Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D. Pastor. Services as usual To-MORROW, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. AARON WILLIAMS, D. D., officiating. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

THE PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will hold services in McCANDLESS Hall, Sixth street, TO-MORROW MORNING AND EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½. Rev. HENRY B. ENSWORTH, Pastor.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Pittsburgh, Smithfield near Fifth street, Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOURTH METHODIST CHURCH, Robinson's Hall, Lawrenceville, ALEXANDER CLARK will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The public invited.

Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 24.—The counting of votes is progressing slowly, and it will be several days before the result is known. The returns so far received have carried the district, electing Prime to Congress, and giving a majority for the constitution and Bullock. The Democratic claim five out of seven Congressmen in the State. The majority of the Republicans are conceded by the Democratic editors of Bullock, and the Democrats are equally sure of Hamilton, Foster and Franklin in the 1st and 3d districts. The official count will show a close vote.

A negro was bayonetted by a soldier in a row yesterday. He was buried this afternoon. The negroes are incensed at the killing of one of their number, and women. All is now quiet.

The vote in Richmond has been fully counted. To-day was spent in assorting and comparing with the Registers. Accounts from Southwestern Georgia are all favorable to Bullock. Favorable to Bullock. Nearly every town has gone against the Constitution, and the vote will be overwhelming.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 24.—The Board of Registration commenced counting the votes at four this afternoon. Returns from fifty-three precincts, including Savannah, show a majority for the Constitution in them of 1,200. The Republicans claim a majority in the city of 1,000. Returns from Glynn county, including Brunswick, give 1,031 majority for the Constitution. Returns from Chatham county, including Savannah, give 1,031 majority for the Constitution. Returns from Glynn county, including Brunswick, give the majority for the Republicans, Carlton, at 1,031 majority, and Latta by 900. Returns from Chatham, 20 majority against the Constitution.

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Georgia.

AUGUSTA,

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily, one fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of like character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within the limited miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Presidential Year—20 Copies for $25.

In spite of twenty-five Weekly Commercials will be sent for $1 00 a copy—but in no case will an order for less than twenty be received.

This reduction has been made to meet the wishes of many friends who stand ready to give the Commercial an extensive circulation.

At this rate it is the cheapest—as it is one of the largest and best—papers in the country. Besides political reading, each number will contain all the news, a large variety of Literary, Agricultural and Home Reading, and the fullest Reports of all the leading markets of the country. The market reports alone are worth ten times a year's subscription.

Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents. Address,

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grain and fruit prospect, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

The Democracy are rejoicing over what they call a victory in Georgia, and the prospect of one in North Carolina. Considering that the result shuts those States out from participating in the Presidential election, and deprives the Democracy of their help, when the victors come to think about it they must conclude that the victory is most decidedly qualified. So long as the States continue to vote themselves out, it is a party sense they but bite off their own noses—to which we as Republicans cannot seriously object.

The impeachment trial has now reached a stage when it is certain that another week will see the end. Three or four speeches are yet to be delivered, when, so far as can be discovered, nothing will remain but the verdict. What time will be consumed in making up the judgment of the Court, what unexpected questions may arise, cannot be foreseen. Should the verdict be against the President, as it probably will be, there may be a brief delay to dispose of technical questions interposed by his counsel. Of his letter has been heard of the rumors threatening of the President to resist the verdict, and the presumption is that if such an intention was ever harbored, it has been given up.

Cities are parties in Philadelphia—disinterested of course—are much exercised on the subject of the Connellsville Railroad, and seem anxious to induce Baltimore and Pittsburgh to share in their evident disgust towards that project. The following is the gist of a long article on the subject in the *Philadelphia Railroad Register*:

"As the Ohio Central Railroad is opened under lease by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company in Washington, Pennsylvania, there is opened to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company a direct line to Pittsburgh, which will be controlled by that company as soon as its main lines are."

"Should the report which shall be made by the engineers and committees in Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Connellsville, who have been appointed to examine the various Washington and Baltimore and Pittsburgh routes, be favorable to the Connellsville route, it is determined to commence the construction of the road at once, and push it to completion with all possible speed. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will not contract a larger proportion of the cost of the road than it will be able to control."

The writer of the article is correct in his two main facts, viz: That a branch from *Point* of Rocks to Washington will make the Connellsville Road the shortest possible route between Pittsburgh and Wheeling and Washington as well as Baltimore. And that a branch to Wheeling via the Hempfield will give Baltimore the shortest possible route to Wheeling and Pittsburgh. But he is wofully wrong in his inference that the facts should be prejudicial to the Connellsville Railroad, in either Baltimore or Pittsburgh. A short connection with both Pittsburgh and Wheeling is precisely what Baltimore needs, and a short connection with both Baltimore and Wheeling is precisely what Pittsburgh wants. Owning the two, and the five and the fingers jointly, the two cities will take care to have a full share of the "chestnuts."

INTERNAL COMMERCE AND RAILWAY COMPETITION.

The termination of the great Vanderbilt and Drake war has been evidently in the interest of the people. Its origin was an attempt on the part of the former to gain the control of the Erie Road for the purpose of so combining the great routes from New York to the Lakes and the West that the traffic and travel would be helplessly in the power of a great monopoly. Early in the fray, the New York Chamber of Commerce showed their appreciation of the position by passing the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the general prosperity of our commercial community as to and grounded on the maintenance of cheap rates of transportation, and the most certain means to secure the continuance of such rates is to be found in the active competition of rival routes, and against the combination of the same interests to control both."

Happily the common sense view expressed by the resolution was so entirely in accordance with everybody's experience, that even the Legislature of New York dared not ignore it. For once, right prevailed over money, and the interests of the people were protected.

The great commercial supremacy of New York is clearly due to her magnificent facilities for transportation to the interior and the wholesome competition existing among them. The relative commercial decline of Philadelphia is a natural consequence of the absence of similar facilities and like competition. Philadelphia, unequalled by natural advantages of position, sits quietly by the side of the great volume of cheap transportation which is flowing back and forth for the enrichment of her rival, and furnishes the means by which the great transporter is enabled to cheapen transportation between New York and the West.

Pittsburgh at the gateway of the Ohio Valley and the Southwest is more than a co-contributor—but, unlike Philadelphia, she feels the wrongs which she has been compelled to bear and is determined to remedy the evil. The Connellsville Railroad will effect the remedy, but she wants also a connection with Philadelphia by means of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. A more popular measure and one more clearly demanded by the interests of the whole Commonwealth than this of a railroad between the Ohio and the water which shall be independent of the "great monopoly" was never before inaugurated, and the efforts of the Pennsylvania Central Monopoly to prevent its accomplishment will surely contribute to its ease.

Mr. Tilton retires from the women who call the *Revolution*, by withdrawing his confidence and support from Mr. Chase. They say "there is a little game going on in certain Republican circles hostile to Chase to prevent the latter's having a good Democrat," and that the party could not do so well as by uniting upon Mr. their Presidential candidate. Having become alarmed at this, Mr. Tilton is charged with "rushing bravely to the rescue and hauling down the flag for Chase." The women of the *Revolution* of course think that in thus commending the *National* against Mr. Chase, Mr. Tilton, whom they call the "youthful editor," has acted unfraternally, and reproach him with saying if "one man and woman will do their duty as honest men the Hon. Wade can be made President." And Mr. Tilton don't like it best to make Mr. Wade even Vice-President.

The Selection of Delegates.

The forthcoming Republican conventions will have important duties to perform, and the best men in the party should be chosen for that purpose. Candidates are prone to look to the availability of the delegates, rather than to their political and social standing. It is a matter of common complaint that the best men in the party cannot be induced to take part in the primary elections, but perhaps it has not occurred to many that one of the principal reasons is, that suitable persons are not put forth for delegates. Conditions should not be names the self of the most respectable, intelligent and reliable Republicans in the several districts, which cannot be done if indifferent persons are selected as delegates. Some of our candidates are reported to have fallen into this blunder, having chosen men who are not only lacking in influence and character, but whose political status is even doubtful. It cannot be expected that the mass of the party will rally to the support of men of questionable political integrity, while the active workers, who can always be depended on, are not even consulted. These mistakes should be corrected at once. Good men, and good men only, should be selected. Wherever an indifferent choice has been made, the obnoxious person should be quietly set aside. Any other course will work injuriously to the party and the candidate who persists in it. It should be the aim of all to elevate and dignify the character of our political conventions, rather than to drag them down to a lower level.

The last speech made at the Press Dinner to Dickens was by Mr. George W. Curtis, and yet the World in its regret made no mention whatever of it. a circumstance, remarks the *Nation*, which suggests some curious reflections as to the influence of newspaper editing on the human character. It is impossible to imagine anything more despicable than the manifestation of spite like this. The editor who makes use of his position to gratify personal animosities, shows that he is not fit to hold it—"a kind of hostile demonstration," observes the *Nation*, "which is only worthy of that vulgar, weak and vindictive woman, so common in society, and the extinction or great diminution of which is one of the great objects of the movement in favor of higher female education."

It is proposed by some of the friends and neighbors of Frederick Douglass to run him for Congress, whereat the followers of Mac-Creary and Wood style of Democracy almost burst with indignation. We have nothing to do with the matter particularly, but we know Mr. Douglass to be a perfectly respectable man, and that he has few superiors as a speaker and thinker. As to MacCreary and Wood, the two shining lights of Democracy, if they are not professional gamblers, and are not all that professional gamblers usually are, then common fame greatly slanders them. But they are white, while he is a negro—therefore it is extremely Democratic to shower honors on them and spit upon him.

We protest, and for all time, here have great reason to protest, against such deputies as the following being sent throughout the country:

PITTSBURGH, April 21.—Crude oil, some call it petroleum, comes out West, mixed with salt water, and is separated from the latter by settling. Some few days ago, Mr. Watt, who is an old hand at the business, and has been engaged in it for years, was in the city, and called upon Mr. Bissell, the President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and showed him a sample of crude oil, and asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Baltimore. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Philadelphia. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to New York. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Boston. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Portland. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Liverpool. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to London. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Paris. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Berlin. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Vienna. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Constantinople. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Jerusalem. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Hell. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Heaven. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to the Devil. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Hades. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to Purgatory. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to the Moon. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to the Sun. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to the Stars. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to the Milky Way. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to the Comets. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to the Asteroids. Mr. Bissell replied that he would charge $1 per barrel. Mr. Watt then asked him what he would charge per barrel to transport it to the Nebulæ

The Daily Commercial

BEHIND THE SCENES.

[Written for the Commercial.]

In a few days (J. W. Carleton & Co., of New York, will publish a book, called "Behind the Scenes," by Elizabeth Keckley, "formerly a slave, but now modiste, and friend to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln." The book contains a portrait of Mrs. Keckley, which shows us a colored woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and a decided European caste of countenance. Mrs. Keckley resides at No. 15 Carroll Place, New York. She says in her preface about her life, so full of romance, may sound like a dream, but everything she has written is strictly true. Of Mrs. Lincoln she says: "No woman was ever more maligned in the public prints of the country. . . . She may have been imprudent, but her intentions were good." At another place she says:

I am not the apologist of the widow of our lamented President; the reader of the pages which follow will discover that I have written with the utmost frankness in regard to her—have exposed her faults as well as given her credit for honest motives.

Mrs. Keckley was born at Dinwiddie Court House, in Virginia. After a fanciful account of her girlhood as a slave, she tells her readers how she gained her freedom. Her master not succeeding in Virginia, moved to St. Louis, where he became so poor that the servants had to be put out to work. Mrs. Keckley became a seamstress and dressmaker in St. Louis. She says:

The best ladies in St. Louis were my patrons, and when my reputation was once established I never lacked for orders. With my needle and thread in the middle of seventeen prosperous years and two months.

For twelve hundred dollars she purchased her freedom, and in the spring of 1860 left St. Louis for the North. She attempted to teach her art of cutting dresses to a class of colored ladies in Baltimore, but was unsuccessful, and finally went to Washington. She says:

The summer passed, winter came and I was still in Washington. Mrs. Davis, wife of Senator Jefferson Davis, came from the South in November of 1860, with her husband. Learning that Mrs. Davis wanted a modiste, I presented myself, and was employed by her on the recommendation of one of my patrons and her intimate friend, Mrs. Douglas. I went to the house to work, but finding that there were such ado there, and as I had to fit many dresses on Mrs. Davis, I told her that I should prefer getting them up at my home, working the other in my own room, as I had many other lady patrons. Mrs. Davis consented to the proposition, and it was arranged that I should come to her room every day after 10 a. m. It was the winter before the breaking out of that fierce and bloody war between the two sections of the country, and as Mr. Davis occupied a leading position, his house was the resort of politicians of all statesmen from the South. Almost every day I learned from the servants and other members of the family, secret meetings were held at the house and some of these meetings were protracted to a late hour in the night. The prospects of war were freely discussed in my presence by Mr. and Mrs. Davis and their friends.

Early in the year 1861 Mrs. E. bade the family of Jeff. Davis good bye at Washington. She says that a few weeks before Mrs. Davis left Washington she made two chintz wrappers for her. Mrs. E. attended the chintz lady half in Chicago in 1861. She writes:

In one part of the building was a wax figure of Jefferson Davis, wearing over his other garments the dress in which it was reported that he was captured. There was always a group crowed around this figure, and I was naturally attracted towards it. I worked my way to the figure, and, in examining the dress, made the pleasing discovery that it was one of the chintz wrappers that I had made for Mrs. Davis a short time before the departed from Washington for the South. When it was announced that I occupied the dress as one that I had made for the wife of the late Confederate President, there was great cheering and excitement.

Mrs. Keckley gives an interesting account of the way in which she happened to be engaged by Mrs. Lincoln. She met Mrs. Lincoln through the influence of Mrs. General McClean, who was one of her patrons. We read:

It appears that Mrs. Lincoln had upset a cup of coffee on the dress she designed wearing on the evening of the reception after the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, which rendered it unfit for use, so she should have a new one for the occasion. On asking Mrs. McClean who her dress maker was, the lady promptly informed her, "Lizzie Keckley."

"Lizzie Keckley? The name is familiar to me. She used to work for some of my lady friends in St. Louis, and they spoke well of her. Can you recommend her to me?"

"With confidence. Shall I send her to you?"

"If you please, I shall feel under many obligations for your kindness."

An hour was appointed for Mrs. Keckley to meet Mrs. Lincoln at the White House.

"You have come at last, Mrs. Keckley, who have you worked for in the city?"

"Among others, Mrs. Senator Davis has been one of my best patrons," was my reply.

"Mrs. Davis! So you have worked for her, have you? of course you gave satisfaction, so far, good. Can you do my work?"

"Yes, Mrs. Lincoln. Will you have much work for me to do?"

"That, Mrs. Keckley, will depend altogether upon your prices. I must say that your terms are reasonable. I cannot afford to be extravagant. We are just from the West, and are poor. If you do not charge too much, I shall be able to give you all my work."

The dress was a bright rose-colored moire antique. Mrs. Keckley finished it, and took it to the White House.

We read as follows:

Tuesday evening came, and I had taken the last stitches on the dress. I folded it and carried it to the White House, with the waist for Mrs. Grimsley. When I went up stairs, I found the ladies in a terrible state of excitement. Mrs. Lincoln was professing that she could not go down, for the reason that she had nothing to wear.

"Mrs. Keckley, you have disappointed me—disgusted me. Why do you bring my dress at this late hour?"

"Because I have just finished it, and I thought I should be in time."

"But you are not in time, Mrs. Keckley; you have utterly disappointed me. It is too late now to dress, and, what is more, I will not dress, and go down stairs."

"I am sorry if I have disappointed you, Mrs. Lincoln, for I intended to be in time. Will you not dress your face? I can have you ready in a few minutes."

"No, I won't be dressed. I will stay in my room. Mr. Lincoln can go down with the other ladies."

"But there is plenty of time for you to dress, Mary," joined in Mrs. Grimsly and Mrs. Edwards. "Let Mrs. Keckley assist you, and she will soon have you ready."

Thus urged, she consented. I dressed her hair, and arranged the dress on her. It fitted nicely, and she was pleased. Mr. Lincoln came in, threw himself on the sofa, laughed with Willie and little Tad, and then commenced pulling on his gloves, quoting poetry all the while.

"You seem to be in a poetical mood tonight," said his wife.

"Yes, mother, these are poetical times," was his pleasant reply. "Lincoln, you look charming in that dress. Mrs. Keckley has done great execution." And then he proceeded to compliment the other ladies.

The death of little Willie Lincoln is written about in a very simple and affecting manner. Mrs. Keckley says:

I was worn out with watching, and was not in the room when Willie died, but was immediately sent for. I assisted in washing him and dressing him, and then laid him on the bed, where Mr. Lincoln came in. I never saw a man so bowed down with grief. He came to the bed, lifted the cover from the face of his child, gazed at it long and earnestly, murmuring, "My poor boy, he was too good for this earth. God has called him home. I know that he is much better off in Heaven, but then we loved him so. It is hard, hard to have him die."

Great sobs choked his utterance. He buried his face in the clothes, and his tall frame was convulsed with emotion. Instead of the fear of his God, my eyes full of tears, looking at the man in silent, awe-stricken wonder. He grief unnerved him, and made him a weak, passive child. I did not dream that his rugged nature could be so moved.

Mrs. Keckley gives the following as Mr. Lincoln's opinion of Gen. Lee:

The very morning of the fall on which he was assassinated, his son, Captain Robert Lincoln, came into the room with a portrait of General Lee in his hand. The President took the picture, and lit on the table before him, scanned the face thoughtfully, and said:

"This is a good face; it is the face of a noble, noble, brave man. I am glad that the war is over at last." Looking up at Robert, he continued, "Well, my son, you have returned safely from the front. The war is now closed, and we will soon turn in peace with the brave men that have been fighting against us. I am glad that the era of good feeling has returned with the war, and that henceforth we shall live in peace.

Mrs. Lincoln contracted large debts of which her husband knew nothing. Her reason for it was this:

They consist chiefly of store bills. I was altogether about twenty-seven thousand dollars, the principal portion at Stewart's in New York. You will remember, Elizabeth, that Mr. Lincoln has but little idea of the expense of a woman's wardrobe. He glances at my rich dresses, and is happy in the belief that the few hundred dollars that I obtain from him supply all my wants. I would have to contract debts or go in rags. The people scrutinize every article that I wear with critical curiosity. The very fact of having grown up in the West subjects me to more searching observation. To keep up appearances I must have money—more than Mr. Lincoln can spare me. He is too honest to make a penny outside of his salary, consequently I had, and still have, no alternative but to run in debt.

A long account is given of Mr. Lincoln's tragic death, and the fearful grief of Mrs. Lincoln. It will be read with fond remembrance by every American who peruses the book. The following extracts will be of interest to the reader:

The dress that Mr. Lincoln wore on the night of the assassination was given to Wm. Wade, the author of secret and confidential letters, which, when combined with the President's blood, was given to me, as one was the honest worn on the same occasion. Mrs. Lincoln requested the cloak and bonnet worn by Mr. Lincoln during the exhibition of the Washington relics. While this dress smelt and smelt I had often smelled it before. When all was ready to go down to a reception, he would turn to me with a colloquial jest: "Well, Madame Elizabeth, will you honor my humble dress to night?"

"Yes, Mr. Lincoln."

There he would take his seat in an easy chair, and sit quietly while I arranged his hair. It may be imagined, from my being so long in contact with his comb and brush, from the hands of Mrs. Lincoln. The clasp, buttons, comb and brush, the glove worn at the first reception after the second inaugural, and Mr. Lincoln's overshoes, also given to me, I have since donated for the benefit of Wilberforce University, a colored college near Xenia, Ohio, destroyed by fire on the night that the Presidents were murdered.

The book gives an account of Mrs. Lincoln's removal from the White House, and her subsequent career. It explains the matter of her offering her wardrobe for sale, and contains a large amount of other interesting matter. The style of the work is as pure and simple as the Queen's Journal, and it is none the less worthy of our admiration because it came from the hand of an humble colored woman. The spirit in which the book is written is to be commended. When every man's pen and all mouths were uttering bitter things about Mrs. Lincoln, her old colored servant is the only one who can stand before the world as her defender. *Behind the Scenes* is sure to attract a good deal of attention, and make for itself a large class of readers.

Rosa's Own Waltz.

The sensitive nature of Rosani, that novelist of all musical composers, is well known. The slightest discord produced by him arouses indignation, and when engaged in musical composition his feelings grow so intense that he almost loses consciousness of all going on around him. A story is told in Whitney's *Musical Gazette* which strikingly illustrates this. Rosani was engaged in arranging one of the most beautiful airs in an opera he was composing, when the butcher called for his pay, which had long been due. He sent his wife embroidered to attract the attention of the wrapt artist, who continued away utterly unconscious of her presence.

The butcher grew angry, while tones in hot words, telling the brother that her husband could not be in opinion to, and that he must come another time. But the man of blood was not ready to be fainted—he must have his bill settled, and speak with Monsieur himself or he would call and send him another notice of most. He sounded the alarm. Rosani, distantly conscious that something had passed in his presence, had continued pouring the effusion of his fancies on paper when the heavy footsteps resounded in the hall. His stick was at hand. Without turning his eyes from the sheet, he held his stick against the door to keep out the intruders.

"But the debt is now approaching. Rosani, more anxious, hurried on fast as he could, and as the door demanded permission to enter.

The beautiful effusion was in danger of being lost. The affrighted composer cast a fugitive glance at his wife, who was lost in short. With anxiety bordering on frenzy he heard steps in his room, and a pole standing behind the curtain caught his eye, this he seized, feeling it will do might against the door, setting like fury at the while. The knob was twisted, but the pole withstood the first effort. A pause succeeded. Words were heard on the staircase, and the intruders caused their efforts the second time. But the strength of the composer seemed to increase with the danger, and the drops of perspiration stood on his forehead. Slamming the pole against the left breast with the force of despair he still kept on the staircase. The second time it was a moment, yet it was a precious moment—the delightful air was poured from the paper—it was saved!

"Mr. Rosani," said the butcher—

"Hush! hush!" said the composer, seizing the manuscript, and turning toward the pianoforte. Down he sat, and she most delightful air that was ever heard resounded from the instrument. The eyes of his wife, and soon of the butcher, were filled with tears. Monsieur finished the tune, rose again, and, running to the writing desk, he filled one what was wanting.

"Well, Mr. Rosani," said the butcher, when the artist had finished, "you know that I am to marry—"

"No, I do not," said Mozart, who had somewhat recovered from his musical trance.

"Well, then, you know it now, and you also know that you owe me money for meat."

"I do," said Mozart, with a sigh.

"Never mind," said the man, under whose hand stained coat beat a feeling heart, "you can take this a how waltz for my marriage ball, and I will cancel the debt, and let you have meat for a year to come."

"It is a bargain," cried the lively and gifted Mozart, and down he sat, and a waltz was elicited from the instrument—such a waltz as the butcher had never before heard.

"Wait for a year, did I say" exclaimed the enraptured butcher. "No one hundred dance you shall have for this waltz, but I want it with the words and music, and duffee—you know how—and soon, too!"

"You shall have it so," said Mozart, who could scarcely trust his ears, "and in one hour from now you shall have it."

The liberal minded butcher retired. In an hour the waltz was set in full orchestra music. The butcher returned, was delighted with the music, and paid Mozart his one hundred florins—a sum more splendid than he had ever received from the Emperor for the greatest of his operas.

"It is to this incident that the lovers of harmony are indebted for one of the most charming bridles, the celebrated mass waltz—a piece of music still unrivaled."

An Abyssinian "Cathedral Town."

A correspondent of the *Times* with the Abyssinian expedition takes us through "the cathedral town of Chelicot." "Attended by a large crowd of men, all clothed in white bogue trimmed with crimson, and with superstition in their head except their curly black hair, we rode into the centre of the town, where by the river side stands the cathedral embosomed in a grove of lofty cypress trees. By cathedral let no one suppose that any massive pile of lofty architecture was encircled by those trees. The church is but a circular building one story high, and roofed with straw. It is built in these concentric circles. The innermost, or most central is the holy place where the ark is kept, and where priests alone may enter, and into which we were not admitted. The second is ornamented on the walls with rude frescoes. These represent the Madonna and Child, the Crucifixion, the Stoning of St. Peter, and other incidents of New Testament history. The most prized of all are one of the Madonna encased in metal in Russian style, and a large fresco of St. George on a white horse killing the dragon. Some of the paintings are executed with the slightest regards to perspective, and seem to be but rude imitations of the religious paintings of the Early Middle ages. Into the second circle communicants are admitted. It was curious to find suspended on the walls, on either side of the central door, two parchment scrolls in Tigrean character, one of which was headed by the British crown, the other by the monogram "G. R." and the word, "George King," in letters of gold. They must have been leftures by Mr. Salt in one of his missions to Tigre in the earlier years of this century. The outer circle of the church is open to the weather. Its walls are free of all painting, or ornament. In it the people pray, and prayers are publicly said. Several priests, distinguished from the rest only by their wearing voluminous white turbans, accompanied us through the church, and explained to us through our interpreter the designs of the paintings. All these they described as taken from the Abyssinian artists. After lasting near this church, we were taken to the door of the chief priest's house, and were shown the chief place. This consisted of a little round in other gallery, two inches of the same material, the whole supported by an Italian arbor while resident in Abyssinia, a copper gilt pistol with the arms of England, and the motto "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," a present from Sale, and a beautiful large gilt Greek cross, which many would have willingly purchased, but which the clergy refused to part with. While we were lingering there we were most courteously invited to partake of refreshments. A thick sweet coffee was handed round in small cups, and cakes of unleavened flour, and another drink of honey and water with the greatest curiosity and admiration our swords, revolvers, watches, spurs, and clothing. Many, showing the line of demarcation between the Christian and the Jew, by signs whether we were circumcised or not. On the latter point, interrogated us by signs whether we were circumcised or not. On being assured that we were so, greatly pleased, they ejaculated concurringly, "Tayeb! tayeb!"—the Arabic for "good," which the abyssinians believe to be a word in our language, and which our soldiers believe to be a word in theirs, and which, with the exception of "Salaam," is almost the only means of intercommunication between the two.

Wine Drinking in Spain.

You may buy as good a bottle of wine for thirty cents in Spain as you would have to pay three or four dollars for in New York. And if you will not give thirty cents for it, you can have as much as you want for little or nothing. Until the railroads were built and transportation made easy and cheap, it was common, when the new vintage came in, to empty the casks that held what was left over of former years. And a church was pointed out to me that was built of mortar made of wine instead of water, there being a scarcity of water, in the vicinity but plenty of wine that was was to be thrown away. Sherry wine, which is the sack of Shakespeare and Sir Johnson, is the leading wine of Spain, and is made now and then, but the best is not made in the times of liberal and lavish, for in such times as this the people keep on doing things as their ancestors or others did in the same place thousands of years ago. They drink as freely as our English drink beer, and as Americans drink rum and water. But they do not get drunk as our people do, and they are not so stupid as the beer drinkers of England are. They are sober-minded, of course, and the children are born with a wine consumption. It is not true to say there is no drunkenness in wine-growing countries, but the best informed men, who had the most abundant opportunities of learning the facts in the case, assured me that intemperance is not common, that it is very rare among the working people of Spain. This is not to be used as an argument in favor of wine raising and wine drinking in America. It would be better indeed for the whole world if drinking men to drink pure wine than bad whisky, or the vile compounds that are sold as wines in our country. And if wine were as cheap in the United States as in Spain, it would be found to just as much intemperance in the United States as now. The climate and the soils of such a country as Spain furnish excuse for the use of stimulating drinks that do not exist in Italy or Spain, and philanthropists who discuss and legislate on the subject of intemperance without regarding the physical circumstances of a people, are in the same case with the inventor who declared his silk hat would be a blessing to the world if it were only fireproof. He made it so unsightly and horribly inflammable by combustion that nobody would wear it, and he might as well be unsightly and horribly inflammable by combustion that nobody would wear it, and he might as well be unsightly and horribly inflammable laws to restrain men from evil indulgence, and it is our duty to try all possible moral agency to conform all exterior habits to our own, but our duty does not end with legislating and preaching. There are certain hard facts to be considered, and among the ordinary actions of the rich, and to the application of the gospel principal of brotherhood, which will all conciliate the condition of the body that they will not be compelled to cure by the processes of weariness, care and woes, to forget their intensifying cup for help to lose their load, or to forget that it is on them. But the digression is getting deep. If it is we stop drinking.—*Letter from the Pilgrim.*

Children's Fashions for May.

A novelty for boys is the "Gordon" cap, copied from that introduced this season for gentlemen, but which is found equally as useful for their young male offspring.

It is worn when the overcoat is discarded, and may form a part of it, having very cold weather, but is, at any rate, a most comfortable addition to ordinary spring clothing on the cool, dewy days which several unfavorably found to linger along until June.

The "Gordon" cape is a sort of Talma, made of light or dark cloth, with velvet rolling collar, the cloth sometimes being reversible, and showing a bright under-side. It is worn by young gentlemen of any age, commencing at about ten years, and, if carried with grace, presents a very jaunty appearance. A cap of the color of the cape, ornamented with a band of velvet, the color of the collar, is very stylish—light gray and claret-color, for instance.

For very small boys, guard dresses of fine checked or striped pique are almost universal. They are so easily and prettily braided in white or colors, so easily arranged by frequent washing, so far over-passed them highly to clothing, who find them the most easy and cleanest of all dresses. Plaids have from wash quite substantially, but they are giving place to cheeker-looking materials.

The *Home Journal* adds a scarf is made for little girls, as well as for their mammas. Most charming little suits are made of washing silk, the color of the cape, trimmed with the same, bound with the contrasting color, and these full sometimes form. Double across the shoulder and crossed so as to describe a triangle, or square, upon the shoulders. Underneath, they are put on in shallow scalloped rows round the bottom of the skirt, and a little *Marie Antoinette* scarf, trimmed to match, and tied at the back.

The dresses will be made this summer for little girls, with a number of very full skirts, "lady" white, and an overdress of white cambric, with a high body and full sleeves. Over the both a wide sash of silk or ribbon is tied behind, and the little straw hat trimmed with the same color.

Now straw hats, as in Chinese, are the novelty for little girls. They are round, shaped somewhat like a tam o'shanter, with little crown and to the top. The little "Lady Washington" hats have the crown imperial, and brim turned up at the sides.—*Boston Post's Monday.*

The Chemistry of Candles.

The production of sugar plums on a manufacturing scale has caused swifter methods of fabrication. The small items, such as rings, scissors, shoes, and hats are cast in starch moulds, and the delicate sweets containing some essence, such as pineapple essence and pear essence, are made in the same manner. It pertains under heads these items of the class of fine confectionery, where this drop of delicious liquid gets into the centre of the sweet. Like many other puzzling matters, it is very easily explained. The flavoring essence is mixed with the liquid sugar, and when poured into the moulds the water in the sugar evaporates through the former. These essences, so alive to the taste, are the most remarkable examples of the power of chemistry to transform very repugnant substances into delicacies. And yet in the face of the pear drop, the pineapple essence is obtained by diluting ether with acetic acid. The chemist in his laboratory with great cunning thus fabricates scores of these essences, which are supposed to be the veritable product of delicious fruits. Some of the pear drops that are made to take the fancy of the little ones are simply purified out of the fume of sugar refined; some are cast, as we have before mentioned; some are pressed into shape, when soft, between engraved rollers. The drops and sweets that are quite clear are boiled so long that all the water has evaporated out of them. So is candy made to be immediately bottled up, or preserved from the air, otherwise they absorb water and become sticky. Barley sugar is a delicate in point. It is not now generally sweetened in size, it obtained, and laces all its colognes. It is so well to know that this is the purest of all sweets—being absolutely free from all foreign matter, and therefore the most suitable for children. On the other hand, peppermint drops are the most open to sophistication. They should be made of crystal white sugar, and have a taste with gum. But the temptation to adulterate in the interest for the dishonest trade is many, consequently, in order to supply the cheap market, unclean planter of Paris is mixed with inferior sugar. One can quite understand the abominations before to be a word in our language, and which our millions believe to be a word in theirs, and which, with the exception of "Salaam," is almost the only means of intercommunication between the two.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ A SOLDIER, WHO HAD LOST THE use of his limbs from Rheumatism, has been completely restored to health by the use of one bottle of BRANDRETH'S GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT. It is truly the wonder of the age.

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures any disease of the skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.
In the matter of DAVID S. RUNSTINE, Bankrupt, in Bankruptcy.
On Petition and Order of April, A. D. 1868, ordered hearing given notice of the application of said Bankrupt upon his own petition, to be discharged from all debts and claims provable against his estate under said Bankrupt Act, which have been proved and allowed against his estate, and upon reading said petition, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that due notice of said petition and hearing has been given in the manner required by the Rules and Orders of this Court, and that said Bankrupt has in all things conformed to the requirements of the Acts of Congress and the Rules and Orders of this Court, touching his application for his discharge.
It is Ordered, That the hearing of said petition be had before this Court, at the Court Room in the City of Detroit, in said District, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
And it is further Ordered, That the said Bankrupt shall serve, or cause to be served, a copy of said petition and this order, upon the Assignee of the estate of said Bankrupt, and upon all creditors who have proved their debts against said estate, by depositing the same in the Post Office, postage paid, directed to them at their places of residence as stated in the schedules of said Bankrupt, or as proved by affidavit filed in this Court, at least twenty days before the day appointed for said hearing.
And it is further Ordered, That publication of said petition and this order be made in the Pittsburgh Commercial, a newspaper printed in said District, at least three times, the last publication to be at least twenty days before the day appointed for said hearing.
By the Court.
WARREN D. ARMEY,
Deputy Clerk.
Attest: E. C. WORTHINGTON, Clerk.
W. A. TOMLINSON, Deputy Clerk.
Attest: HIRAM W. BAXTER, Assignee.
Pittsburgh, April 23, 1868.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH
Water Loan.
Proposals for Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Mayor's Office until MONDAY, May 4th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the loan of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the purpose of paying the interest on the funded debt of the city, and for the redemption of certain bonds of the city, as provided by ordinance passed April 20th, 1868.
Said loan will be issued in bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, and redeemable in twenty years from date, principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
Said bonds will be issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act authorizing the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer of the City of Pittsburgh to borrow money for the purpose of paying the interest on the funded debt of said city, and for the redemption of certain bonds of said city," approved the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, and an ordinance passed by Councils of said city, entitled "An ordinance relative to the loan authorized by the act of Assembly entitled 'An act authorizing the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer of the City of Pittsburgh to borrow money for the purpose of paying the interest on the funded debt of said city, and for the redemption of certain bonds of said city,' approved April 20th, 1868."
Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of said loan, and the bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, but no bid will be received for less than the par value of the bonds.
Bidders will be required to state the price per hundred dollars they will pay for said bonds, and to deposit with the Controller, at the time of the opening of the bids, a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of their bid, which will be forfeited to the city if the bidder fails to comply with his proposal within ten days after notice of the acceptance of his bid.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and will be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee.
THOMAS STEEL, Controller.

NOTICE.
FIFTH STREET SIDEWALK EXTENSION.
Iron Curb and Sidewalks.
We desire to call the attention of parties about to improve their property on FIFTH AVENUE, between Wood and Ferry streets, to the fact that the Councils have ordered the sidewalks in front of the above blocks to be extended to the curb line, and the curb and gutter to be relaid. Parties will be required to have the work done and completed before the 1st day of June, 1868, or the same will be done by the City Engineer, and the cost collected according to law.
Address "The Agent of Property," City Engineer's Office.
THOS. S. MILLER, City Engineer.
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, April 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals for Grading, Paving and Curbing
Fifth street from Penn to Liberty street;
Penn street from Fifth to Taylor street;
Fifth avenue from Wood to Ferry street;
Ferry street from Fifth avenue to Second street;
Second street from Ferry to Liberty street;
Liberty street from Second to Water street,
will be received at the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall, until FRIDAY, MAY 8th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, April 23, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CITY WEIGH SCALES
on Second street, in the corner of Second and Try streets, will be received until FRIDAY, MAY 8th, 1868.
H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer.

AN ORDINANCE
Relative to the Pittsburgh and Minersville Railway Company.
SEC. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the Pittsburgh and Minersville Railway Company, be and they are hereby authorized to lay down a single track railway, with the necessary turnouts, from the intersection of Penn street with Main street, in Birmingham, to the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Saw Mill run, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, and to run their cars thereon by horse power, subject to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled "An act to authorize the construction of railroads in the city of Pittsburgh," approved the 29th day of March, A. D. 1855, and the supplements thereto.
SEC. 2. That the said track shall be laid in the centre of the Carson, Southern and Southern streets, as far as the same are now opened, and in the centre of the streets, avenues and alleys, as they may hereafter be opened, and the said Company shall not be entitled to any damages for the location of their said railway, or the use of the streets, avenues and alleys, as aforesaid, but shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by the act of Assembly, and the supplements thereto, relating to railroads in the city of Pittsburgh.
SEC. 3. That the said Company shall be subject to the provisions of the act of General Assembly, entitled "An act to regulate the use of railroads, turnpikes and canals, and the supplements thereto, and shall be required to keep at least one pair of cattle guards on the line of said railway, and shall be required to keep the space between the rails and for two feet outside of the same, and the crossings of all public streets, avenues and alleys, in good repair, and shall be subject to the Commissioners of said county, the said Commissioners to have the same power to compel the said Company to repair the same that they have to compel the repair of other roads laid out by said Commissioners.
SEC. 4. That the said Company shall not run their cars on the Sabbath day, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., and shall be subject to the penalties imposed by the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to prevent the profanation of the Sabbath day," approved the 22d day of April, A. D. 1794, and the supplements thereto.
SEC. 5. That the said Company shall have the right to connect their said railway with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, at the point where the same crosses the Monongahela river, and to run their cars thereon, subject to the provisions of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to authorize the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company to connect their railroad with railroads that may be constructed on the south side of the Monongahela river," approved the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868.
SEC. 6. That the said Company shall not be entitled to any of the privileges granted by this ordinance, until they shall have complied with the provisions of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of railroads in the city of Pittsburgh," approved the 29th day of March, A. D. 1855, and the supplements thereto.
SEC. 7. That the said Company shall be required to maintain the gutter on each side of the streets, avenues and alleys, occupied by their railway, in as good condition as they were before the same were occupied by said railway.
SEC. 8. That the said Company shall be required to pay into the City Treasury, for the use of the city, the sum of one hundred dollars per annum for each and every mile of railway laid down by said Company, and the proportion for any part of a mile, and the said sum shall be paid annually, on the first day of January in each year, and the said Company shall not be entitled to any of the privileges granted by this ordinance, until the first payment shall be made.
SEC. 9. That the said Company shall be required to file with the Controller of the city, within thirty days after the passage of this ordinance, a plan of the location of their railway, and the same shall not be changed without the consent of Councils, which shall be signified by ordinance.
SEC. 10. That the said Company shall be required to file with the Controller of the city, within thirty days after the passage of this ordinance, a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with two sureties, to be approved by the said Controller, conditioned for the faithful performance of the provisions of this ordinance, and for the indemnification of the city against any damages that may be recovered against the city for any injuries to persons or property, by reason of the location or use of the railway of the said Company, and the said bond shall be renewed from time to time, as the Controller may require.
SEC. 11. That the said Company shall be required to pay the cost of advertising this ordinance.
ENACTED AND ORDAINED into a law this twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1868.
JAMES McKEE,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. WORTHINGTON,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HIRAM W. BAXTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING
THE MAKING OF
New Indexes of the Records contained in the Deed Books in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, and Regulating the manner in which the same shall hereafter be kept.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Recorder of Deeds of Allegheny county be and he is hereby authorized and required to make new indexes for the deed books in his office, in the manner hereinafter provided, and to charge and receive for the same the fees allowed by law for searching records.
SEC. 2. That the said indexes shall be divided into two classes, the Direct and Reciprocal, as at present, and shall contain the name of the grantor in the direct, and that of the grantee in the reciprocal, and the name of the grantee in the direct, and that of the grantor in the reciprocal, and the date of each deed, and the date of record of each instrument recorded, and the number of the book and page where the same is recorded.
SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the said Recorder, after the passage of this act, and for the space of two years thereafter, to make a complete index, in the manner prescribed in the first section of this act, of all deeds and other instruments of the like nature recorded in said office, with the records kept in said office, and to keep the same in his office, and to make such additions to said indexes as may be necessary to keep the same complete from day to day, and to keep the same open for the inspection of the public during office hours, without charge.
SEC. 4. That the said Recorder shall have the power to appoint one or more persons, who shall be sworn faithfully and impartially to perform the duties required by this act, and to administer the oath or affirmation required by the fifth section of this act, and for the faithful performance of whose duties he shall be responsible, and he may remove any person so appointed at his pleasure, and appoint another in his place, and the person so appointed shall be entitled to receive for his services such compensation as shall be agreed upon by the said Recorder and the person appointed, and the same shall be paid out of the county of said county, upon a bill of particulars, to be approved by the said Recorder, and the Auditor General and State Treasurer, in the same manner as is now by law required to be done in the case of the bills of the Clerks of the Courts of said county.
SEC. 5. That the said Recorder, and the person appointed by him, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, which shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions of said county, viz: I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully perform the duties required of me by the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to authorize the making of new indexes to the records contained in the deed books in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, and regulating the manner in which the same shall hereafter be kept," and that I will not demand or receive any other or greater fees for searching records than are allowed by law, and that I will not be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of any real estate, or any interest therein, which may be advertised by the said Recorder, or by any person appointed by him, during the time I shall hold the office of Recorder, or the office of any person appointed by him, so help me God.
SEC. 6. That the said Recorder shall be entitled to receive from the county treasurer, on the warrant of the Auditor General, the sum of two thousand dollars, to be applied upon the payment of the salaries of the persons employed in making the said indexes, and the residue of the said salaries shall be paid out of the county treasury, upon the certificate of the said Recorder, and the warrant of the Auditor General, as aforesaid.
SEC. 7. That each of said indexes shall have printed upon the back the name of the deed book to which it is the index, and shall contain on the back of the volume the number of the deed book to which it is the index.
SEC. 8. That the said Recorder shall, before the said indexes are delivered to the public, compare the same with the records in his office, and shall certify to the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, at the end of each volume, that he has compared the same with the records, and that the same is correct, and the said certificate shall be recorded at the end of each volume.
SEC. 9. That the said Recorder shall not be entitled to receive any fee for searching records, or for any certificate, or for any other service, after the said indexes shall be delivered to the public, and the said Recorder shall be liable to indictment and punishment for misdemeanor in office, and to removal from office by the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon the petition of any citizen, for any violation of the provisions of this act.
SEC. 10. That the said Recorder shall not be entitled to receive any fee for searching records, or for any certificate, or for any other service, after the said indexes shall be delivered to the public, and the said Recorder shall be liable to indictment and punishment for misdemeanor in office, and to removal from office by the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon the petition of any citizen, for any violation of the provisions of this act.
SEC. 11. That the said Recorder shall not be entitled to receive any fee for searching records, or for any certificate, or for any other service, after the said indexes shall be delivered to the public, and the said Recorder shall be liable to indictment and punishment for misdemeanor in office, and to removal from office by the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon the petition of any citizen, for any violation of the provisions of this act.
SEC. 12. That the said Recorder shall not be entitled to receive any fee for searching records, or for any certificate, or for any other service, after the said indexes shall be delivered to the public, and the said Recorder shall be liable to indictment and punishment for misdemeanor in office, and to removal from office by the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon the petition of any citizen, for any violation of the provisions of this act.
SEC. 13. That the said Recorder shall not be entitled to receive any fee for searching records, or for any certificate, or for any other service, after the said indexes shall be delivered to the public, and the said Recorder shall be liable to indictment and punishment for misdemeanor in office, and to removal from office by the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon the petition of any citizen, for any violation of the provisions of this act.
SEC. 14. That the said Recorder shall not be entitled to receive any fee for searching records, or for any certificate, or for any other service, after the said indexes shall be delivered to the public, and the said Recorder shall be liable to indictment and punishment for misdemeanor in office, and to removal from office by the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon the petition of any citizen, for any violation of the provisions of this act.
SEC. 15. That the said Recorder shall not be entitled to receive any fee for searching records, or for any certificate, or for any other service, after the said indexes shall be delivered to the public, and the said Recorder shall be liable to indictment and punishment for misdemeanor in office, and to removal from office by the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon the petition of any citizen, for any violation of the provisions of this act.
SEC. 16. That the said Recorder shall not be entitled to receive any fee for searching records, or for any certificate, or for any other service, after the said indexes shall be delivered to the public, and the said Recorder shall be liable to indictment and punishment for misdemeanor in office, and to removal from office by the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon the petition of any citizen, for any violation of the provisions of this act.
SEC. 17. That the said Recorder shall not be entitled to receive any fee for searching records, or for any certificate, or for any other service, after the said indexes shall be delivered to the public, and the said Recorder shall be liable to indictment and punishment for misdemeanor in office, and to removal from office by the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon the petition of any citizen, for any violation of the provisions of this act.
SEC. 18. That the said Recorder shall not be entitled to receive any fee for searching records, or for any certificate,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Railroad Meeting.—The Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will hold a meeting at the Monongahela House, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Sale.—The Mechanics Row Company, a corporation, were granted by the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, of Allegheny county, last evening, letters of incorporation.

Sudden Death.—Mr. John Black, who lived on Wallace's farm, near Birmingham, died suddenly on Wednesday evening, of heart disease. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Meeting of Councils.—The City Councils of Pittsburgh will hold a meeting on Monday afternoon at two o'clock in their respective chambers, City Building.

Regular Meeting.—The Directors of the Academy of Science and Art will meet, at 8½ o'clock, this evening, at their room, Sixth Ave. No collection. All are invited.

Grading and Widening of Second Street.—The grading and widening of Second street, from the Birmingham bridge, which was commenced on Monday last, by Contractor Hogan, and in a short time will be finished.

Lumbermen's Board.—A meeting of lumber dealers, manufacturers and others interested in the lumber trade, will be held at the Monongahela House, on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. The object of the meeting is to organize a Board of Trade for the lumber interest.

Pleasure Excursion.—A number of gentlemen connected with the Methodist Episcopal Churches, throughout the country, are fond of fishing and pleasure, in view of the approaching meeting of the General Conference, which will assemble in this city in May next, and in order that everything possible may be done to facilitate the comfort of the delegates, a pleasure excursion has been arranged for the accommodation of the members of the Conference, and their families, which will take place on the Ohio river, on Monday next.

Sudden Death.—A woman named Andrews, living on the corner of Allegheny market house, on Federal street, Allegheny, was found dead in her bed on Wednesday morning last. She had not been seen to be out of her room for some days, and on Wednesday morning, when she could not be got to answer the knocking at the door, the house was entered, and she was found dead in her bed.

Second Case of Dissection.—The new-born Louisville, which on her trip from this city on Friday night last, was ashore one of the piers in the Suspension Bridge, and was damaged to the extent of about $1,000, has been repaired and is now ready for business. She left Cincinnati on Wednesday last, and on the same day the body of a man was found in the river at that city, which was conveyed on board the Louisville, and was subsequently dissected by the physicians of the city. The body was found to be that of a man named McCarthy, whose home was in Kentucky, and who had been employed on the boat, and was drowned by falling overboard.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.—This morning the case of Wm. Bachmore vs. Wm. Hamilton, a suit to recover damages, for selling to a defendant an unsound horse, was resumed on the part of the defendant. The testimony for the defendant was closed, when the case was continued for the day. The case of Wm. Bachmore vs. Wm. Hamilton, a suit to recover damages, for selling to a defendant an unsound horse, was resumed on the part of the defendant. The testimony for the defendant was closed, when the case was continued for the day.

Assault and Battery.—Officer Moon had before Mayor Blackmore yesterday, a man named George Anderson, for setting in a disorderly and boisterous manner at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, and using improper and obscene language. Mr. Anderson was fined $5 and costs, which he immediately paid, and was discharged. Officer Moon also had before the Mayor a man named Thomas Jones, who is in the habit of getting drunk and creating disturbances, and for which he was fined $5 and costs, which he paid, and was discharged.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.—The case of Wm. Bachmore vs. Wm. Hamilton, a suit to recover damages for selling to a defendant an unsound horse, was resumed on the part of the defendant. The testimony for the defendant was closed, when the case was continued for the day. The case of Wm. Bachmore vs. Wm. Hamilton, a suit to recover damages, for selling to a defendant an unsound horse, was resumed on the part of the defendant. The testimony for the defendant was closed, when the case was continued for the day.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.—The case of Wm. Bachmore vs. Wm. Hamilton, a suit to recover damages,